SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1894.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ration wish to have rejected articles returned, well in all cases send stamps for that purpose

The Right of the Citizen.

The petition of eight Democratic citizens of New York city which Senator Hill read and presented in the Senate on Thursday, contains a final and an unanswerable argument against the passage of an income tax bill by the present Congress. The petitioners, Evan Thomas, WILLIAM STRINWAY, LOUIS WINDMULLER, J. EDWARD SIMMONS, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, W. BAYARD CUTTING, JOHN H. INMAN, and ALEXANDER E. ORR. waive the question whether an income tax is or is not a just and constitutional and desirable form of Federal taxation. They take the broader and impregnable ground that as Democrats they have the right to be protected from the imposition of a tax which has never been a part of Demoeratic policy, was not voted for in 1892 by any Democrat, and was distinctly voted down as a principle of the Populist and Social Labor parties. "We submit," the petitioners say, "that the proposition for its enactment at this time comes as a political surprise without warrant and without authority proper to the introduction of a policy so revolutionary."

This petition represents not merely these eight Democrats, but it represents in the great principle which it asserts every citisen of the United States. The rule of the majority ceases if at any moment the polley of the minority can be substituted for the policy of the majority. There can be no responsible government by means of political parties if the party that has attained power is to be permitted to discard its own policies and to adopt the policies of any one of the parties which it defeated. Every citizen, be he Democrat, Republican, Populist, Prohibitionist, Social Laborer, has the right to demand that when his party gets control of the Executive and the Legislative it shall not spring a measure not proposed in its platform, not discussed in the canvass, not voted for by him or any other member of his party. Every election is a lottery, and may turn out to be a fraud, if the incoming party may steal from its opponents theories of legislation and make them law. If Demoerats may enact a Force bill and Republicans a tariff for free trade, then there is no use in voting for any party. You vote for one thing and you get the direct opposite of it. Voting becomes a mere form, and there is no security to the voters of any party as to what it will do or leave undone; and the winner may lose and the loser win.

Men are sent to prison for falsifying voting lists, stuffing ballot boxes, counting out the man rightfully elected, and counting the man not elected in. If the Democratic party can pass an income tax law, what has it done but count in the Populist or the Socialist candidates for President and for Congress in 1892? So long as principles can be counted in, the result of an election may be as greatly and as successfully falsifled as if every ballot box had been tampered with. Who cares who wins at the polls if the supposed representatives of the so far as the enactment of principles into legislation is concerned, to the meanest little minority party, whose existence even was not known to most of the people.

So to set aside the verdict of the country is a crime against the suffrage, a crime against popular government. The right of the citizen to have his vote counted is worthless if the right of the citizen to have his vote represented by such legislation as shall be in narmony with the platform of his party triumphant is not respected. The Democrat who voted the Democratic ticket and sees his party going outside the Democratic lines to pick up a piece of Populism, is just as much defrauded as if a Populist vote had been substituted for his.

Is the Democracy to be guilty of such a fraud upon the voters, of such a crime against government by party, against the rule of the majority, against democraticrepublican self-government?

He Has Got the Whip.

Those who are not too young to have personal recollection of the minor incidents of the war period, will remember the craze for patriotic envelopes. The fancy for expressing one's loyalty to the Union by means of various devices on the outside of missives of business, friendship, and even condolence or sentimental affection, took possession of the public early in the sixties.

The varieties of the patriotic envelope were almost numberless. They ranged from bright, beautiful, and truly artistic applications of the flag, the national colors, e shields of the several Northern States, and similar emblems, to wildly grotesque and coarsely humorous caricatures designed to ridicule the Southern type of manhood, and to express contempt for the Confederate cause and its leaders. The Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, for example, went through the Federal mails countless ignoble and humiliating attitudes, sometimes pendent from an apple tree, sometimes impaled on the two prongs of a grinning SATAN's fork and licked by the flames of sheel, sometimes even represented as the devil himself, with horns and tail and cloven hoofs. The lesser chieftains of the Confederacy, both civil and military, fared scarcely better. It is not impolite to speak now of these crude manifestations of sectional hatred, for the whole affair is a part of history. Many of the envelope designs were conceived and exeguted in execrable taste, but not the less did they express an acerbity of public sentiment, which, we must say, was fully reciprocated on the other side of the double line of bayonets and breastworks which stretched from the seaboard to the Mississippl and beyond.

One patriotic envelope which was in tremendous bogue for a time, represented, in I sent the Republican figures booming, and

the conventionally accepted Southern type, sitting in melancholy mood beneath a palnetto tree, and supposed to be enunciating the yearnings of his heart in a stanza of verse which was printed below the picture. The lines began somewhat in this fashion

"Oh, for a cocktail! Ob, for a nip! Oh, for a nigger, and Oh, for a whip!

The peculiar type of the Southern gentleman whose ideas of personal happiness were embraced in the foregoing specifications, was largely the creature of Northern magination. We recognize the fact now. If the type really existed it has disappeared with the new generation of Southerners now occupying the field of action. The peculiar combination of idleness, cruelty, and chronte thirst symbolized in war times by the figure of the gentleman under the palmetto was too hideously abnormal to outlast long the opening of Southern life and ideas to the higher morality and nobler civilization that poured down upon that part of the Union after slavery had ceased to exist. If there are yet in the Senate of the United States a few Southerners who are survivors of the cocktail, nigger, and whip epoch, and who in general personal appearance and manner preserve the traditions of the envelope gentleman seated in the shade of the palmetto, that is a mere physical coincidence, without much mora or political significance. Nobody would dream of asserting that the ugly old type has been perpetuated in modern Southern statesmen like MILLS of Texas, for exam ple, or VEST of Missouri, or the venerable ISHAM G. HARRIS of Tennessee.

We mention these gentlemen because they are so constantly before the public, and their political services to the Democracy are so eminent, that their names almost inevitably occur to the pen when it is writing of modern Southern statesmanship. MILLS and HARRIS and VEST do not sit around under palmettos, hopelessly howling for cocktails. If they want the article they march up to the counter and order it. and consume it, and pay for it, or have it charged, just like any Northern statesman. They are not calling for cocktails order to nerve their tired arms to ply the lash upon the backs of helpless and unrequited black labor. The nigger is no longer available, even if they desired his presence; for he is protected by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth amendments of the Constitution of our common country. No would-be slave drivers are they, in this latter end of the nineteenth century, whatever they may have been thirty years ago. The main purpose of their statesmanship is entirely serious and legitimate, whether mistaken or not. The only condition of the cocktail nigger, and whip period of their earlier existence which they desire to fasten upon the United States of a subsequent generation, is the Free Trade system which formed so conspicuous a feature of the Confederate Constitution. VEST, MILLS. and Harris are not yearning and plotting to save their own pockets and spare their own energies by inflicting upon others an inequitable share of the common burdens. Even while urging the income tax they are magnanimous enough to put the limit of exemption at such a figure that the tax will fall upon themselves, too, to the extent of twenty dollars a year apiece.

All of this is an argument for evolution and an illustration of the gracious influence of civilization when it has thirty years to work in. You can search in vain through the Senate to-day-yes, even through the House of Representatives-for a single Southern Senator or member who answers exactly to the horrid caricature on those old war en velopes. If he ever really existed, he is gone now; gone forever. His lazy, brutal, dipsomaniac cry is heard neither in Washington nor further South. But supposing h did exist; supposing, merely for the sake of rhetoric, that the pay roll of the Fiftythird Congress included one specimen of the cocktail, nigger, and whip specialist of the pictorial war envelopes, we should promptly announce to the public as a mat-

He hasn't the cocktail, and he hasn't the nigger, but the whip he longed for is at last in his hands; in the hands of this entirely supposititious representative of an extinct Southern type. He is using it lustily this week; and in default of colored integument to lacerate, he is laying the welting strokes upon certain free born and shining white backs kindly placed at his disposal for the purpose specified by the Hon. ARTHUR P GORMAN, the Hon, GEORGE GRAY, the Hon CALVIN S. BRICE, the Hon. CHARLES H. GIBSON, the Hon. EDWARD MURPHY, Jr., the Hop. WILLIAM F. VILAS, the Hop. JOHN R. McPherson, and-shall we add?-the Hon. JAMES SMITH, Jr.

The Ballot Law and the Next Election

A new political condition seems to have been established under the present ballot law by the so-called independent move ments. In view of the failure of the Legislature to amend the law the matter is of sinister interest to all Democrats.

Under the former method of voting there was no limit to the number of local tickets which might be in the field. The general effect of such factional divisions was rather favorable to the dominant party by drawing out a fuller vote in its behalf There were, for instance, no technical obstacles to the support of a State ticket by two local organizations antagonistic to each other locally; and in New York and Brook lyn such campaigns were not discounte nanced by the National or State committees of the Democratic party. The Presidential election of 1892 was the first since 1868 at which there was but one Democratic local ticket in nomination in New York city.

Under the existing and unchanged ballot law, all the nominations are on one ticket, Those citizens who reject the local nominations upon such ticket as may be deemed regular by party authority, or by the courts must either use paster ballots or vote the opposition ticket. At the municipal election of last November in Brooklyn the effect of the change in the law was shown in a manner which must be startling to many New York Democrats who approach a municipal contest under similar condi-

tions of balloting this year. In the Presidential election of 1892 Mr. Hannison polled in this State 609,000 votes. In the less exciting contest of last year the total vote of New York State feil off 200,000. the Republican percentage of decrease. about ten per cent., being less than the proportionate Democratic loss. But in those three counties, Kings, Erie, and Richmond. where there was factional Democratic oppo sition to the local nominees of the party, the Republican vote on the State ticket actually increased. There was a gain of 3,000 in Erie and of 19,000 in Kings. The practical inability of many Democrats to vote for Mr. Schiehen and his associates without supporting at thesame time the Republican State ticket, to which, of course, they had no greater objection than had generally other Democrate throughout the State,

its upper left hand corner, a gentleman of put Kings county in the winning by 17,000 majority. A similar local contest gave the Republicans, otherwise unaccountably, 10,-000 majority in Kings, and increased vote in Richmond; while in each of the other fifty-seven countles of the State the Rapublican vote uniformiv fell off.

A similar condition will present itself to the Democrats of New York city this year if there is organized opposition within its ranks to the candidates put in nomination by the regular organization, and unless the Republicans should put in the field a local ticket which will invite no Democratic sunport. Under the existing law it is possible to discriminate between State and municipa candidates only by the use of pasters, and pasters constitute, of course, a limited percentage of all the votes cast.

The Dangers of Class and Sectional

Taxation. It is undisputed that the income tax nov under discussion in the Senate will revive the class distinctions which the Federalists would gladly have upheld, but which it is the glory of the Democratic party to have abolished in this country. It is equally certain that the incidence of the tax, being glaringly and offensively sectional, will tend to engender and inflame the sectional jealousies and antipathies which it is the interest of Republicans to promote, but which the national Democracy has hitherto striven to extinguish.

For many years we have been accustomed to say with pride that there is no such thing as classes in the United States. We could not always make that boast. At the time when the Declaration of Independence nut forth its glittering preamble concern ing the equality of men, not only did a system of slavery based on race and color exist among us, but among the white inhabitants of many of the colonies class distinctions were sharp and deep. In the State of New York up to the third decade of this century there were at least four, if not five, classes clearly recognizable by a property standard and a corresponding appor tionment of political privilege. First and highest was the class each member of which possessed sufficient real estate to make him eligible to the State Senate. Next came the class each member of which had real estate enough to make him eligible to the Assembly. Then came the two classes which respectively had real property enough to qualify for voting for senators and for Assemblymen. At the base of the whole political structure was a large fraction of the white inhabitants who were entirely disfranchised. This division of the people into classes was congenial and favorable to the Federalists, who sturdily defended it; but it was hateful to the Democratic party, which finally swept away the system by a revolutionary amendment of the State Constitution. A similar movement against class distinctions was successfully carried out by the Democracy in all the other States, except Rhode Island, which continued to tolerate the existence of classes down to a very recent date.

The Democratic party, which for the moment has the power to shape Federal legislation, now purposes to undo the work for which it is illustrious, and to divide once more the American people into classes, by singling out for special and invidious burdens a body of citizens numerically small, but possessing every other lever of influence except mere numbers. We leave out of consideration at this time the stockholders in corporations, both because we know not what amendments on this subjecmay be finally adopted by Congress, and because it remains to be seen whether the United States Supreme Court will not exempt certain incorporated companies or the score of their sustaining pecuniary obligations to State Governments in return for franchises granted. We refer here simply to the provision which throws the whole weight of the income tax, so far as individual incomes are concerned, on those citizens whose annual earnings amount to \$4,000 or over. These men, who differ from their fellows only through the exhibition of more skill, thrift, intelligence, and energy, are to e thrust into a class apart, as to principle that taxation and representation should go together is to be discarded. They are to be discriminated against and plun dered because they are relatively few in number, and because the present Populistic eaders of the Democratic party think that

they can be plundered with impunity. Who can guarantee the duration of the im punity? Is it patriotic wisdom or treacherous folly to plant the talut of disaffection to American institutions in a body of men who represent, in a concentrated and emphatic way, the brains and the resources of the great Northern commonwealths? Is it likely that such men will overlook the fact that in the European States those who con sent to bear extra burdens receive under one guise or another corresponding politica privileges? Is it certain that such men will go on submitting to one communistic encroachment after another, and never be think themselves that the power of self-

protection lies in their own hands? By the sectional working of the incom tax it is plain that the Southern leaders of the Democracy will put in the hands of the Republicans a weapon which the latter would have bought with a great price. Ever since the decay of public interest in the issues resulting from the civil war the Republicans have prayed that Southern Demperats might by some egregious and irreparable blunder again consolidate the North. We warn Southern Democrats that the class and sectional virus of the income tax will destroy their party in the Empire State, and that they will be the worst sufferers by the taint for whose injection they are responsible.

A Naughty Apothecary.

A good deal of interest was excited among lawyers, doctors, and druggists not long ago by a lawsuit in England to restrain an apothecary from selling a compound bearing one of the best known names of "Food for Infants," with a notice printed on the wrapper to the effect that omebody else's food for infants was better. The case came before Mr. Justice ROMER, whose decision was printed and discussed in THE SUN at the time. He declined to grant any injunction to the manufacturer and proprietor of the compisining preparation, and dismissed suit on the ground that the defendant had not committed any wrong in using the plaintiff's wrappers as a vehicle for praising his own or other ware so long as the addition to the wrapper contained no direct disparagement of the compound which the plaintiff manufactured. The case was taken to the Court of Ap-

tice ROMER and ordering a new trial. The opinion of the Court of Appeal was delivered by Lord Justice LANDLEY, who said that the learned Judge in the court below had been a little too quick in giving judgment for the defendant. The Court of Appeal took a different view of the law. If it could be proved that the defendant had made statements disparaging to the plain-

peal, in which a decision has now been

rendered reversing the action of Mr. Jus-

tiff's goods, by means of printed comparisons affixed to the wrappers of these goods, and if such statements were untrue, and were likely to injure the trade of the plaintiff, Lord Justice Lixbury declared that an injunction could be granted.

It seems to us that this decision will tend promote morality among apothecaries in the matter of advertising their wares.

Is This a Prayer? Is this admonition, addressed to the Populists by our esteemed income-tax Democratic contemporary, the St. Louis Republic, intended for an appeal to that organization?

"What our Populist friends need most is not weeping match between women, but an injection of eld-fashioned Jacksonian Democracy. equal rights to all and special privileges to none may become and remain the one platform of a com-non self-governing people."

If the Populists, for whose pleasure the ncome tax is now in the Tariff bill, can be converted to the Democratic principle of equal rights for all and special privileges to none," the income tax would come out and the Democratic party would be itself again. But must the Democracy trample on that sacred principle just quoted so unctuously until the Populists give them leave to stop? Is the Democratic party to remain Populist until the Populists proper are converted?

Reed, McKinley, and the Democrats. On Friday, the 15th Instant, the day before Col. CONGER of Ohio read MCKINLEY out of the list of Republican candidates for the Presidency, the Ohio State Journal, which, since McKinker's last election, has headed its editorial columns with: "For President in 1896, WILLIAM MCKINLEY of Ohio," struck its candidate out. The recent demonstration of the Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED of Maine in favor of easier lipes for silver and a rather duller color for protection, and the Republican warmth for the REED view for protection, coupled with the manifest coldness for the REED view of silver, indicate a very significant division in the Republican camp in regard

to the next national campaign. It is McKINLEY against the field, and the McKintey law against some other law of less centralized opposition and less inclined to put the Republicans on the defensive. The field is unquestionably powerful. Picking out Mr. REED as the most conspicuous representative, it doesn't seem unlikely that he and McKINLEY will approach the next Republican National Convention with such characteristics as these for their credentials:

WILLIAM MCKINLEY of Ohio; platform, the McKINLEY law.

THOMAS BRACKETT REED of Maine; platform, the WILSON-CLEVELAND-GORMAN law; motto: "Better to let good enough alone." It may strain even Mr. REED's sense of the ridiculous to think that a Democratic majority in Congress is building the charlot wherein he may ride to the White House.

But, funny as it is, it's true.

The new redemption of Democratic pledges: Protection of local interests of certain Senators.

When sober people read an attack like this on Senator HILL by the New York Times, they will be apt to rub their eyes and perhaps punch their heads to get themselves out of the trance into which they'll think they must have fallen:

A It is not surprising that Mr. Hun should be sephis cal, but it is not creditable to his good sense as a cliffedan to indulge in sophistry which the mercal he income tax by contrasting it with the refusal repeal unconditionally the tax on State bank notes is gratutious folly. The unconditional repeal of the ban note tax is notoriously a Populist notion."

IN REPRESENTE TO THE IPCOME TAX. Populist platform: "We favor a graduated income IN REPURENCE TO STATE BANK TAXES

The record though stands thus:

robibitory 10 per cent tax on State bank lesues be In justice to this Mugwump style of warfare

on a Demogratic Senator who takes his party

seriously, it can be said that it is the best that the circumstances allow. There are only two weapons for those who would fight against HILL in his effort to sustain Democracy. One, available for antago nists, who, like our contemporary, are not in office, is misrepresentation. The other is the

newer in the hands of the Senatorial "com-

bine," which, we are told, will pass the bill. Some citizens of Iowa are on their way through Arkansas to Louisiana and Texas. They are looking for 5,000 acres of land on which to found a colony that shall be free of all forms of monopoly and generally perfect and happy. They will not find the site in Arkansas or Louisiana or Texas. They want to go further on. There is a place under the Pacific somowhere, occupying just 5,000 acres, where the trees grow downward for the con-venience of the fruit pickers, the sheep comb nd shear themselves, and you drop a nickel in the slot and get all the virtues and a good complexion. We don't recall the name of the favored spot at this moment, but it's a branch

and sub-station of Cockaigne. We are glad to hear that our poetical friend, Marshal Japan BEDE the Little Citizen of the Vermilion Range, is again distinguishing himself. His heroic conduct in reading the rio act to a large industrial army of grasshoppers that has just invaded Minnesota, ranks with the most thrilling deeds of old romance. At last accounts the posse comtalus was fighting for all it was worth to rescue him from the infuriate | grasshoppers who were devouring his celebrated birchbark pants." We trust it is not too late to save that historical garment from destruction, and place it in a museum.

We have to record another calamity for the Kansas Populists. The Weather Bureau in Topeka reports a great improvement in the condition of the crops. When Gov. LOBAINE LEWELLING heard the mournful tale he or-dered an additional set of wheels, and began e revolve still more rapidly on his own axis.

The bill just passed by the Senate for apcointing a commission to frame a code of laws for Alaska deals with an important subject. This vast Territory now has a very imperfecsystem of government. The difficulties of administration are largely increased by the fact that there are no reads or other means of land travel in the Territory. There is no permanent militia. according to the last report of the Governor, although its lack is partly made up by the use of the war ship Pinta. which has its permanent station at Sitks, and the Indian police are also honest and effective in their employment to keep peace and order among the tribes. But the laws are admitted to be inadequate. For example, the one in regard to the introduction of intexicating liquors is constantly defied, and the Governor says that either the law should be changed or the revenus officers be provided with the means enforce its provisions." The local courts are imperfect, and appeals to higher tribunals ex-

Densive. Our treaty with Bussia for the purchase blacks bound us to give the existing inhabitants "all the rights, advantages, and immu ni les of ci izens of the United States." The obligation to furnish to others who have ain gone into the Territory such rights and advantages, is also apparent. Adequate protection for life and property and adequate daysi-

opment of Alaska's resources can be insured oalr by giving the region a code of laws suited to its peculiarities and needs. For the preparation of such a code a commission seems to afford the best means.

Senator Hitz, touched upon a new point in the income tax contreversy in his argument against the Federal Government's power to tax State corporations. The pending tariff bill can pass only on the theory that Congress is reckless enough for anything.

Since Senator ALLEN made his urbane comparison of Senator CHANDLER to a babson se has received several flattering offers from managers to deliver a series of lectures or Parliamentary Politeness, Sarcasm, and Wit. There is a peculiar lightness and delicacy of touch about Mr. ALLEN's playfulness. We should like to see him umpire a close game of baseball

Why doesn't Fame attend to her business or resign? We find the name of the Hon. URBAN ALONZO WOODBURY, the distinguished and beautiful citizen whom the Vermont Republicans have just nominated for Governor. disfigured beyond recognition in a score of newspapers as "G. A. Woodsumo." This is a pretty way to treat the man that has the second-best moustache in the country, if not the world, and who after his spring trimming in April sent all the clippings to Burlington, where they filled fourteen mattresses, and were sold for the benefit of the Vermont Republican League. Unban Alonzo Woodnumy should be known throughout the length and breadth of our land, and the whole Republican party has space to repose beneath those magnificent and sweet-soughing groves.

At times Coxer was quite humorous. - Ashta-He has reason to be. From his point of view it must be consumedly humorous to think that he has become the leader of the Democratic party.

What certain uninformed Southwestern journals describe as a curious phenomenon occurred in Corsicana on Tuesday. Shortly after sunset' there appeared in the western sky a broad red streak that extended from the horizon to the zenith." Well, what is there curious about that? Is it any wonder that the heavens blush rosy red at the somersaults, reverse actions, crawlings, and wrigglings of the Hon. ROGER QUARLES MILLS?

A letter from BILL DALTON, dated from Pryor's Creek, L. T., June 14, has reached the St. Louis Republic. BILL impeaches the testimony of his wife and brother as to his death. He says that "there is a lot of Marshals in this Territory that has no more grit than a ret dog, and I am one that certainly ought to know these things, as I have been thrown with them the year past." The conflict of . vidence as to Bill Dalton's death reduces the question to one of pure probability. Any one can bet about it, and when it comes to betting, of course the odds are on Bill.

We give good-morrow to the Hon. JAMES STEPHEN Hoog, Governor of Texas, and the happy band of Texans that accompanies him to this town. This is Governor Hogo's first extra-Texan excursion, we believe, and we hope that he will enjoy it from start to finish. Whether he wanders into Wall street to catch gold bugs, or into a roof garden to see how the wind blows, or up to Central Park to observe the dejected attitude of American sheep since wool was put upon the free list, may his steps be pleasant and the cable cars remem ber not to run over him. If at any time Governor Hogo wants anything, wet or dry, he must have it. We need not warn him against the bunco men. Those gentlemen are believed to be resting just now.

Perhaps in view of the rather feeble performance of the German and British war vessels in their recent intervention against the amoan insurgents, our navy will not regret having had no ship there to share in it. The penalty of delivering up to them ten chiefs and fifty guns, which the two war ships imposed on the rebels, was so moderate that when the ships steamed away with these hostages or trophies the insurgents seem to have gone to fighting again. Perhaps the inference is that o long as their supply of chiefs and firearms holds out they will continue their cherished occupation of fighting King Malieroa, paying their fines of both sorts with composure. Ur der the circumstances, however, it becomes Important to know the truth about the recent allegation that the German traders have been supplying arms to the Samoans, thus giving ham the means of continuing their outbreaks

Two high Hooslers, Dr. Jose Chitwood of Connersville and Col. GIL SHANKLIN of Indianapolis, are running neck and neck for the Consul-Generalship to Berlin. Col. SHANKLIN's friends insist that he is the more accomplished Teutonic scholar. It is said that he even sneezes in German. On the other hand, Dr. Joss CHITWOOD was born with a German-allver spoon in his mouth, has led the German at Connersville since 1890, and is said to be an expert on German cheese and delicatessen of all sorts. It is hard to decide between such men. It is harder still to let either of them be exported.

COXET'S CONGRESS RACE.

Leading Bemocratic Manager of the Di-

trict Comes Over to Him. Conumnus, O., June 22. - The news from the Eighteenth Congress district, McKinley's old listrict, is to the effect that the Coxey movement is spreading, and that Republicans and Democrats are making professions of fealty to the Commonweal chief. The district is largely Republican, but the voters are independent and ther occasionally overstep party lines Wallace, Democrat, beat McKinley in 1882, overcoming 3,000 Republican majority. George R. Ikert, the present Democratic Representative, was elected by a plurality of almost 1,300. Ikert has been rapidly losing prestige since he made his speech before the Ways and Means Committee, at Washington, n behalf of the East Liverpool putteries, and the were to make the rare this full it is not thought that he could command more than 50 per cent. of the Democratic votes. There is a strong sentiment among Democrats in favor of toxer.

strong sentiment among Democrats in favor of Coxer.

The political sensation to-day was the announcement that J. R. Lewis, who was liver's chief manager in the campaign two years ago, now endorses Coxer. A prominent liepublican said to-day that unless the leaders of the two old parties could adopt some means by which the movement could be checked that he believed Coxey would have at least 5,000 plurality in the district.

Matters were attil further complicated to-day when Dr. J. W. Hale of Salem, who was a candidate at the Columbian county primaries, announced his intention of entering the Congress race as an independent liepublican candidate. Straw volcs are the order of the day, and in every instance Coxer shows up in the and in every instance Coxey shows up in the lead of all competitors.

Necessary. From the Kanasa City Journal. "Should actresses marry?" inquires a Cin-cinnati paper. Of course. How could they be divorced without it?

othing Loft for the Wind to Blow Through From the Minucapolis Prilmon.

No frightful cold last winter brought, her windy was the sering: But weapers, singgers, fringes all Have been a withering. The long and graceful lambrequin. The Populist goates. The bracque and British mutten shop We now no longer see.

The shoe bruck and the horsetall beard, With vertebrated core, and "Faders' hirsute hab'timenta, 'Steen feet in length or more.

With labial fringes old and young, and Black Jacus long and brave. Have fallen victims all to talk Inante desire to shave. Judge J. M. Shaw Stat reaped his face, Then Peter Dunte was shore. Seat obserin Egs a moustache went and left his Up forings.

The Mayor saw this haved wrought-Twee more than he could bear. He sent his face to have it shaved. Nor left a single bair.

Then furious full the inther's strokes, and fast the resors liew; The wind put in a want ad for dome windows to how through

THE HIMAN CARR.

An Alleged Curtons Feature of It. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! The trial of Erastus Wiman for forgery in the secand degree has developed a very curious case something quite unparalleled in any judicial

In the first place the case, though catenal-

bir a trial for forgery, has seemed from first to last to be founded on false pretences, and to

records to be found.

ha really a suit for the protection or promotion of R. G. Dun & Co. That firm charged Mr. Wiman with an overdrawal of his account, and sought by the use of an expedient to call the District Attorney's office into the case, This was most curious in the beginning, for the District Attorney's office would have no business with a dispute of this kind unless it could be brought in covertly. Mr. Wiman was a partner of the firm of R. G. Dun & Co. Any eclaration to the contrary, if hones:ly made by a lawyer who had mentally escaped from his infancy, would indicate that such a lawyer must have studied law to the neglect of his of the firm, but he was the managing partner, of the firm, but he was the managing partner, the responsible member of the company in all its ordinary and most of its extraordinary transactions, and if at any time he overdrew his account there was an easy remeily at hand. The other three members of the firm could have withheld his dividends until the overdrafts were made good, or they could have compelled him to transfer to the company the title to property enough to cover the debt.

This feature of the case, however, was obscured by the nature of the action brought; and Mr. Wiman was tried on an indictment for forgery. But this charge of lorgery again is just one of the things that make the case so exceedingly curious. What is a forgery? There is no law that prohibits a man from writing any name that he pleases, reproducing the signature as perfectly as the work could be done by a photograph. He may even use the reproduction, too, after it be done and, if he makes no harmful or anneying use of 'is work, the man answering to the name would be laughed out of court were he to attempt to punish him for his act. Forgery, as represented in the reproduction to a figurature, is not criminal per set and the charge of forgery in this case was only a pretext to enable the District Attorney's office to engage in a rut, which, if brought anywhere, should have been brought in a civil court.

But the wonders do not cease when we have the responsible member of the company in all

brought anywhere, about this been brought a s'eitl court.

Ilut the wonders do not cease when we have thus far immasked the unnatural alliance between the District Attorney's office and a mercantile agency. What was the ultimate purpose of this alliance? These overdrawals in the necount of Mr. Wiman and these so-called forgeries were known before he left the company. Yet many months were permitted to the necount of Mr. Wiman and these so-called forgeries were known before he left the company. Yet many months were permitted to pass and every dollar of the property held by Mr. Wiman was put in hands where it could be held for it. G. Dun & Co. before the community was startled by a report of the indictment and arrest. Why, then, this delay? Well, thereby hangs a fale, which, when unfolded, will not serve to make the case seem loss curious.

It is very well known by this time that the transactions of a mercantile agency are exceedingly profitable. Then what more natural than that when Ernatus Wiman left the firm of R. G. Dun & Co. he should have been solicited to become the head of a new firm? On account of his long experience, thorough knowledge of men and affairs and fine executive abilities, he was known to be better qualified for such a place than any other man to be found; and the times are not so good that men can afford to let sin good chances for investment. It was not what could be called the unexpected, then, that happened. Immediately after his withdrawal from the firm of R. G. Dun & Co. a new agency began to crystallize around Mr. Wiman, and the outlook became threatening for the old agency. Hence the sudden discovery of the enormity of Mr. Wiman's sits and the alliance between the old agency and the District Atterbey's office. Hence, also, the curious spectacle of the old agency as the District Atterbey's office. Hence, also, the curious end the supposed promoter of the new accory to Sing Sing!

This is a curious case, truly.

WILLIAM NELSON BLACK.

This is a curious case, truly. WILLIAM NELSON BLACK. CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Limit to Be Set to the Introduction of Proposed Amendments.

ALBANT, June 22.-When the Constitutional Convention convened to-day Mr. Francis presented several petitions from Troy in favor of the annual inspection of asylums and nunneries. Mr. E. A. Brown presented the petition of 2,250 residents of Herkimer county in favor of striking the word "male" from the Constitution. Mr. Baker presented a petition from the Independent Order of Go plars of Oswego county in favor of woman suffrage. Mr. Platzek offered the petition of 1,122 citizens of New York city in favor of woman suffrage.

The Suffrage Committee reported adversely Mr. Lincoln's resolution asking the Federa Government to so amend the Constitution that no person not a citizen may vote. The report was made a special order for next

Mr. Root offered a resolution directing the Committee on Rules to bring in a rule fixing a day after which no amendments may be intro-duced. Mr. hoot said that this was intended to be a warning to those who have amendnents to propose or suggestions to make to argued that if such corrosion results from that agency of the metal may be injuriously affected by vegetable depred. ments to adopted.
These proposed amendments were introduced:

Mr. Holis-Ferbidding the use of public money for any church or institution wholly or partly under the any church or institution wholly or party under the control of a church or religious tenom mation.

Mr. W. H. Sichols—Fraviding for personal registration throughout the State except that on the first day it shall be required only in order.

Mr. Hawley—Fornidding the Legislature to charter any corporation, except municipal by special laws.

Mr. Hawley—Fornidding that all tax laws shall impose taxes equally on a frest and personal property in the vertice year which they extend, and provisions of the danal section and all the rest of the article, except the part abolishing toils, and providing that canal work shall be let to the lowest bidder.

Adjourned to Tuesday next at 10 A. M.

TO ALOLISH THEIR SUPREME COURT.

New Jersey's Constitutional Comm Discusses the Proposition. TRENTON, N. J., June 22.-Little progress

was made by the Constitutional Commission to-day. When it adjourned the skeleton upon which the courts are to be constructed consisted of this: Escaled, That the courts of this State shall be reor ganized to consist of the following: First—An Appelate Court of linal report, composed o

counsellors at law of this State of at least ten years standing, who shall not, during their respective terms be members of or hold any other court except the Second-A Court of Chancery.

Third-Circuit Courts, with all original common-law jurisdiction, to be held in each county by a single

This skeleton is based on one of Commissioner Fort's proposi ions, the four h paragraph of which, authorizing the Legislature to reate inferior county courts, was stricken

create inferior county courts, was stricken out. A new rangraph more satisfactorily covering the point will be prepared.

Excise, fields male a long argument opposing the abolition of the Supreme Court. He said he wanted existing conditions disturbed as little as possible. Ex-Judge tarrow also opposed abolishing the hupreme Court.

Commission r Morrow thought most of the objection to abolishing the Supreme Court was due to preside due to the halo supposed to exist around the court. The littgants should be considered. He gave as an instance of the delay and expense under the present system the Milburn sewer case, in which a constitutional question arose as to the right of one municipality to carry sewerage through agtional question arose as to the right of one municipality to carry sewerage through another. After four years littration a single justice decided the question in a branch court. When a motion was made to strike out a part of a paragraph providing for inferior county courts as Gov. Beadle said he would not vote to strike out anything. The Constitution was good enough for him he said as it stood. The constitution of the Court of Pardons will be considered next Tuesday.

CHEAP GAS IN BEOOKLYS. One Company Has Reduced the Price to 90

Cents a Thousand-May Be a Gas War. On and after July 1 the customers of the

Futton Municipal Gas Light Company, in Brooklyn, will have to pay only 90 cents per thousand feet, a reduction of 10 cents. The company sent out an announcement to that effect restorday and also despatched a corps of canvaseers to drum up new cu-tomers. It has been making co-siderable extensions to its system during the past year, and its pipes now gridiron the city, so that it will be able to enter late active competition with the old e-mpanies. It asserts that by its process of manufacture it is able to sell cheaper than any of the other companies. In the gas war which is thought to be impending it is believed that the Standard Oil Company will come to the assistance of the Futton Municipal Company. Gen. James Jourdan, President of the company, has intimated that within three months the price will be reduced to seventy-five cents a thousand, and that it may go even lower. The other companies say that such a price would be simply ruinous. Gen. Jourdan, however, contends that his company can make a handsome profit at seventy-five cents. ompany sent out an announcement to that

DETAINED IMMIGRANTS' BOARD. Stenmship Lines Refuse to Pay for It-

Trouble Browing. WASHINGTON, June 22 -A serious disagreement has arisen between the Immigration Sureau of the Treasury Department and the large steamship companies engaged in the immigration traffic and entering at New York. As a result of this the steamship companies. acting under legal advice, have declined to pay bills aggregating \$8,000 for the month of April and the Immigration Bureau threatens to refuse clearance papers to vessels of the recalcitrant companies unless the bills are paid. All the trouble arises over the feeding of detained immigrants. When an immigrant ship arrives the immigrants are examined and passed if there is no question of the immigrants' fitness. If any doubt exists the immigrant is put into the "detention pen" for further examination. Each immigrant so detained gets a meal ticket, and meal tickets to
the extent of \$1,000 were leaved, it is alleged,
during the month of April alone, for which the
steamship componies are held by the Immigration liure in to be responsible to the local
contractor for restaurant privileges. Mr.
Fellx Livingston, this contractor, it is alleged
by the steamships' attorners here. Meanra,
Glavis and Tingle, pars the Immigration
Bureau Sitt Otto a vear or more for the privilege, and though it is admitted that immigration is much less than former 7, the number
of immigrants not into the "detention pen" is
much greater in proportion then formerly and
the cost to the steamship companies much
more than last year, when immigration was
heavier.

One line it is said, paid out for meals to the
contractor at Ellis Island last year \$14,000
alone. The Hamburg packet line, the North
tierman Lloyd line, the Anchor line, and three
other steamship companies have declined to
pay the April bill for meals. The matter will
probably figure soon either in Congress of
before the courts. tained gets a meal ticket, and meal tickets to

APPAIRS OF THE GERLACHS.

Mr. Gerlach Has the Larger Liabilities and Mrs. Gertach the Larger Assets. The schedules of Charles A. Gerlach and His wife, Nottle A. Ger'ach, of the Hotel Gerlach, 49 West Twenty-seventh street, were flied yes-

Charles A. Gerlach has linbilities, terdar. \$645, 579; nominal assets, \$28,000; actual assets, \$90 in cash. The greater part of his lisbilities is on account of bend and mortgages on the hotel property and equipment bonds There is due the trustees of the Peabod : Education Fund \$380,887 for mortgage and in-

cation Fund \$380,887 for mortgage and interest. Receiver of Taxes \$30,032, Harlem
River Bank \$15,700 on notes. A. W. Faige,
Bridgeport \$10,500 on notes. Mrs. Frank
Lesie holds \$25,000 of the bonds. The nominal assets consist of real estate in Fifty-second
street, near First avenue, valued at \$28,000,
against which there are mortgages for \$2,000 and judgments for \$10,678.
The schedules of Mrs. Gerlach show direct
labilities, \$5,733, chiefly for wages and provi-lons; contingent liabilities, \$21,196, as endorser of her husband's notes; nominal assets,
\$877,965; actual assets, \$215,019, the hotel
property, which is in her name, is valued at
\$800,000, encumbered for \$16,551, and the
rest of the assets is mainly in furniture, &c.

WILL AUR JUSTICE TAINTON. A Claim for Damages Based on the Alleged

Compaint was made a few weeks ago to Police Justice Taintor that Favia Dubenier, a cigarmaker in Grand street, was

infringing on the patent of Emanuel Garcia, and upon an affidavit to this effect a search warrant was issued and an order for Dubenier's arrest A policeman went to the latter's place. it is alleged, and arrested Isader Sommer-

it is alleged, and arrested Isader Sommerfield and seized a lot of cigars. The plaintiff
was taken the next day before Justice Taintor
and was held. His counsel maintained that
there was no law authorizing the Justice to
issue a search warrant and warrant of arrest
at the same time.

Judge Blachoff resterday appointed Baruch
Sommerfield, the father of Isader, who is 17
years old, guardian ad litem of the latter in a
suit against Justise Taintor in x10,000 damages for fairs arrest and imprisonment.

Justice Taintor held examinations in the
Tombs Police Court yesterday afternoon in
the cases of eight chrar dealers accused of
counterfeiting the labels and boxes of G. Garela Curvo of Havana. All of the accused were
held for trial in \$500 bail each.

-Those temporarily superfloous insures, winter flannels, are now freely displayed in the windows of nawnbrokers. Some of them look as if they had been ought late in the winter and little worn by the owners
-That pretty word casset. for pet lamb, often applied in tenderness to little children, has its rural Ame quivalent in the phrase "cased lamb," which is said to than formerly, and is eloquent of the time when a flock

of sheep was to be found on every Yankes farm. -The telephone business has d-veloped an interest-ing fact that may check the growing popularity of aluminum. That metal has recently been used in telephone disphragms, and there are signs that it cor-

-- Knowing folks out on the old Boston road are lable to identify the sites of their houses to inquiring friend by giving the number of the telephone pole opposit gate. The gigantic sticks of the Long Distance Telephone ine stalk along the road for many miles, and, as every pole is numbered, a very clear linerary may be made out for a strange traveller by the aid of

-Women going about in public with bare hands are now seen all over New York. Some are manifest working women, manual laborers, as the bare hands proclaim; others exhibit soft white hands that may casily be those of women that handle nothing heavier than pen or pencil or crochet needle. Others still are much bedisered hands, gluttering with many rings, but

seldem at ractive for any brauty of their own.

-The purchase of land at lax sales is a form of speculation practiced in the northern suburbs of this city, and cunning buyers can make it very profitable. Good suburban land often goes low at such sales, and although there may be difficulties in perfecting title, sooner or later the wise buyer usually gets back his money with a handsome profit. The delinquent himself oftentimes paye handsomely to have his property restored to him -The butchers of New York lead the early closing movement some have posted notices that their ice boxes will be closed from 1 to 4 P. M., and others close their shops at 2 P. M. save on Saturdays. This is true especialty of shops on the east side of any north and south street. The long and steady dewnpour of the summer sun from 1 to haif-past 4 in the afternoon wastes ice at a most expensive rate, and as ice is at important element in a butcher's expenses it is worth good deal to keep the refrigerators closed during

-Folks with pienty of time on their hands may now go from the Sattery to Pelhamville, above Mount Ver-non for 15 cents, or at rather less than one cent a mile. The route is up the Sinth avenue elevated road to 135th street, thence by trolley to Third avenue and 138th street thence with transfer ticket by trodey t West Parms, and thence with a new fare by iroley to Pethanwille. The journey consumes rather more than three hours when all goes right. Aircady it is possible to travel some hundreds of miles by trolley out the auburbs of New York, and the system is an

tending in all directions.

—There is a strong disposition among our naval officers to stretch the right of political savium in the case of Spanish-Americans to the utmost degree. Spanis American Governments, save those of Negles, Chill, and the Arcentine Republic, are regarded with scant respect by United States naval officers because repubrespect by United States naval officers because republican forms in most span ah American consists seem to citizens of the United States the mere mockety of free government. Every wardroom teems with stories that illustrate the peculiarnites of politics and of the administration of justice in the america republica Strand, under the empire, was considerably respected, because there was at least the semblance of order, and horty, and justice. As yet the itransition republic has been too much distincted by discribers to have conditioned the world opinion of American naval officers.

been too much assemble of American neval officers, and the good opinion of American neval officers.

The mith drinking habit is episading in New York, and dealers in mith and cream, especially those prefeating to supply a peculiarly rich and wholesome afticle, find it worth while to provide in their shops little stands at which dustomers may sit to dried milk.
There are regular with drinking visitors at such places,
and even with treating is practised. A stath avenue milk and initial dealer sells hundreds of glasses of milk over the counter and has customers who come daily to lumbeon, to drink milk and eat bread sold by the leaf few of the casual milk drinkers have learned the wholseome way of drinking. Must of them amply their gianes in two or three gulps instead of taking the milk is slow sips of less than a tablespood ful sack. It is not generally known that the milkshars, unadulterated with any fore gn flavor, is pe

culturiy wholesome, as it is palateble. A Perfectly Eldicalous Question.

from Poors Proces. Knox-Do you think you could be happy with young Bagley? Ethel knox-Certainly not papa; but one must marry, you know.

Ashma, or difficulty of breathing, to prempily remo-